

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....**JOHN L. SCOTT**
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit
Judge in civil life, to more recently and judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
Jas. S. S. wlt-wf

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house. feb25 wlt-wf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
Jas. S. S. wlt-wf

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Mrs. Sneed & Rodman's.
feb25 wlt-wf

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court-house,
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....**CHAS. F. CRADDOCK.**
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.
WILL practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jand wlt-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
dec1 wlt-wf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
JF Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec1 wlt-wf

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to. apr7 wlt-wf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
WILL practice in the County of Falmouth, and the
Court held in the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street. mar19 tf

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
jan14 wlt-wf

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY.....**THOS. B. MONROE, JR.**
CLAY & MONROE,
WILL practice law in the United States Circuit,
District and County Courts at Lexington, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business con-
fided to them will receive prompt attention.
Address: Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-
ington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention. apr7 wlt-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States, as Commissioner under
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions,
affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov15 tf

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner. sep1 wlt-wf

JOHN W. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records. sep1 wlt-wf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
No Fit No Sale. J
oct6 wlt-wf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUOUSLY to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

FREE BARBECUE!
A Grand Free Barbecue Dinner will be
given by the Southern Rights Men of Owen
county, at the FAIR GROUNDS of the Union
Agricultural & Mechanical Association, at
NEW LIBERTY, Owen county, Kentucky, on
THURSDAY, the 5TH DAY OF SEP-
TEMBER, 1861.

The following distinguished gentlemen have
been invited, and will attend and address the
meeting to-wit: Hons. C. L. Vallandigham
and G. E. Pugh, of Ohio; Hon. Jesse D. Bright,
of Ind.; Hons. J. C. Breckinridge, L. W. Pow-
ell, C. S. Morehead, Henry C. Burnett, John
Young Brown, J. W. Stevenson, Humphrey
Marshall, James B. Clay, and other dis-
tinguished gentlemen of Kentucky.

COME! ONE COME! All! without respect to
party. Ample preparations will be made for
all who may come.

The Ladies are especially invited to attend,
and every arrangement will be made for their
comfort and convenience.

The various Companies of the State Guard
in adjoining counties are also invited to at-
tend.

Repeal of the Sub-Treasury Law.
On the sixth of August, 1840, the Inde-
pendent Treasury law was re-enacted. Its
operation agreeably disappointed the banks
and paper money party, who had been taught
to regard its specie action with dread. It soon
won friends among all business men, and prob-
ably there is not an intelligent merchant now
who favors its repeal. So popular did it be-
come that even Ohio, an ultra paper-money
State, provided for the gradual introduction of
the system into the State finances.

The leading principle of the law was the
entire separation of the finances of the Gov-
ernment from the banks. That gold and silver
being the only constitutional currency, the
Government should collect its dues in that
money only, through its own officers, and pay
out that money only to its creditors. As it
was the intention to collect no more money
than the expenditures required, the effect
would be only to make coin active, instead of
allowing it to remain in the banks, while the
people used only the notes of the banks for
currency. The system has worked admirably
during fifteen years, from August 6, 1840, to
August 6, 1861, and has now been repealed by
the law which we published on Monday.

The object of the repeal does not readily
appear upon the face, but in connection with
the double-dealing, hesitation and conflicting
enactments of the present Congress, it is
manifest that the Government plan of finance
for the war is paper money only. The law
authorizing \$250,000,000 loan on the basis of
not less than par for a 7 3/4 cent. stock, when
the market price is now less than that rate,
was clearly not intended to operate. The
tax laws passed to support the credit of those
loans are evidently mere subterfuges, and not
intended to be of any service. The tax law
itself charges 5 3/4 cent. on the stock, the law
proposes to sell to foreigners. On the other
hand the Treasury notes of various denomina-
tions from \$5 up, with and without interest,
payable to creditors, and receivable for dues,
convertible at deposit banks for coin or for
stocks as the holder pleases, are already being
pushed out by the Department into circula-
tion before any offer of the stocks has been
made, and when the Secretary has been notified
that such a course undermines the price of
the stock.

This shows very clearly that it is the intention
to depend upon the paper issues. Those
issues are made to the extent of many millions,
payable on demand. The section repealing
the Independent Treasury provides that the
money loaned by banks may remain with
them on deposit applicable to the notes issued
payable on demand. Now the operation
here projected may be illustrated thus: The
Secretary issues in payment of soldiers and
others creditors, say \$10,000,000 small notes
payable on demand at, perhaps, the Bank of
Commerce. That institution then buys of
the Government \$10,000,000 of the 7-30 3/4
cent. Treasury notes, and instead of being
compelled to pay the specie into the Treasury,
it holds itself ready to redeem the small notes
when they shall be presented.

If those notes float in the market in the ratio
ordinarily estimated by banks—viz, 3 to 1,
then the bank will receive 7-30 3/4 cent. in-
terest, or \$730,000 per annum on \$10,000,000 for
the use of \$3,300,000, or 22 3/4 cent. for its
money. This operation will be divided
among the banks of many sections in New
York, New England, Philadelphia, Cincinnati,
&c. Each batch of demand notes being made
payable at different points, those banks
which undertake to redeem being covered
with the 7-30 three year Treasury notes.
The success of this scheme depends upon the
ability to float the circulation. It would be
very easy to do so if trade and industry were
active; but they are not, and no circulation
will remain out. When trade is paralyzed
all obligations seek liquidation. The circulation
of the New York banks declined \$2,210-
815, or 10 3/4 cent., from March to June, be-
cause of the stagnation of luxuries, and is still
running in. All the liabilities of the banks
fell \$14,000,000 in the same period.

If the Government circulation should re-
main out, it will only rival and drive in the
State circulation so much faster for redemp-
tion. The assets of the banks are composed
mostly of the notes of merchants, of whom
the greatest and best are filling by the hun-
dred, wiping out the bank assets by the mil-
lion daily. This course of events points to
prompt and speedy insolvency, when the is-
sues of the Government will overwhelm all
others, and depreciated paper currency be the
only medium of exchange and the only re-
venue of the Government.

A Temperance lecturer, descending on
the essential and purifying qualities of cold wa-
ter, remarked, as a knock-down argument:
"When the world became so corrupt that
the Lord could do nothing with it, he was
obliged to give it a thorough sousing in cold
water."
"Yes," replied a wag, "but it killed every
damn'd critter on the face of the earth."

GOOD NEWS!
To the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,
I would announce that I have employed a Gun-
smith to carry on the
Gunsmithing Business.
IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES,
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frank-
fort. Repairing done on short notice, and on
reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to or-
der with neatness and dispatch.
Don't forget the place—G. W. MILLER'S Tin
and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.
mar28 wlt-wf G. W. MILLER.

ROBB & DEHONEY
HAY just received, and opened a handsome and
desirable stock of
**SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.**
To which they invite the attention of their friends
and customers, as they intend to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.
apr13 wlt-wf

W. H. KEENE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon
Whisky—none better.
W. H. KEENE.

Cigars.
Just received a supply of those celebrated "Yaguas"
and "Compania."
Garden Seeds.
A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s cele-
brated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the
season.
Groceries.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in
the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.
Flour and Meal.
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on
hand.
Family Supplies.
I have everything in the line of Groceries, Pro-
visions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Imple-
ments, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars
&c., all of which are selected from the best assort-
ments with great care.
I only ask an examination of my stock to insure
sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring Cash,
but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st Janu-
ary, May, and September. Call and see me.
mar2 wlt-wf W. H. KEENE.

**A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles,**
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price. At
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Combs,
Of every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Dental Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-
der, etc., at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Fancy Soaps.
Fine Cologne.
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Perfumery.
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
made, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Everything.
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipani Scentels,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS!
CHARLES HOPMANN, M. D. F. R. S., Professor of
diseases of the genital organs in the TROUSSEAU
MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at large expense to the
institution published a work on the treatment of all
private diseases of the male and female genital or-
gans, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Mastur-
bation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal
Emission, Gonorrhea, and all diseases causing Impotency
and Mental and Physical Debility.
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
suppressed menstruation, would learn something by
sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay
the postage.
Direct to DR. HOPMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston.
mar2 wlt-wf

G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,
AND
Cement for Cisterns, Lining Floors and Walls of
Cellars, Granaries, Coaling Steamboats,
Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire
Walls, &c., &c.

It will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD,
or RAIN, of any material, and will not MELT,
CRACK, WASH, or SCALE OFF.
The material can be furnished to parties in the
interior of the State in Barrels for all domestic pur-
poses. Its strength and Durability, it excels all
articles now in use.
Orders from City and Country solicited
and promptly filled.
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the
undersigned, the Manufacturer, or address,
CURTIS C. SMITH, Richmond, Ky.
G. C. POMEROY, Agent. nov15 wlt-wf

Lodged in Jail.
ON the 13th inst., two runaway slaves were lodged
in the Rockcastle County Jail, at Mt. Vernon,
Ky., one of them calling himself HENRY CHAP-
MAN; he is about 40 years old; about six feet high;
weights about 175 pounds; is of rather a black com-
plexion; very quick spoken; two of his upper front
teeth project out from the others, and he is captured.
The other boy calls himself ANDERSON CHAP-
MAN; he is about 36 years old; weighs about 150
pounds; is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; is of a
copper color; has one upper front tooth out and talks
big talk.
They claim to belong to a man by the name of
James Carter, of Giles county, Va. WM. PAYNE,
dec27 wlt-wf Jailor Rockcastle co. Ky.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....**JOHN A. DICKINSON.**
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers and Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome
Carpets,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Coco Matting
Stair Rods,
Curtains,
Gimpes,
Stair Linen.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRYSTAL
LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
GEO. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 4 3/4 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders. mar2 wlt-wf

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, Territory the
Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop there.
jcs1 ly

T. G. WATERS,
THOS. G. WATERS, WATER'S
BOOTS & SHOES
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar22 wlt-wf

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BASSON
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.
aug2 wlt-wf

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1 50 per day.
aug2 wlt-wf

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-
ual Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.
Price only ten Cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.
ON A NEW METHOD of treating
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
potency, Female Discharges, and
all diseases of the reproductive
system of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
the secret follies of both sexes,
with a full treatise on SELF-
ABUSE and SEXUAL WEAK-
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment,
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
shown by the progress of cases treated. A truthful
advisor to the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical condi-
tion, to an address in a sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-
DLED AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility
and loss of power, before applying to any one for
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive"
of pregnancy, warranted not to injure the health.
CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy,
as MISBIRTH would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
by mail.
The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.
Address
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours: from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.
aug16 wlt-wf

RENEWED HATS—Another new and elegant
style of soft hat,
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLETON, STOKBRIDGE & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Odd Fellows' Building,
mar29 wlt-wf Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military,
Furnished at short Notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order. apr24 wlt-wf

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.
apr10 wlt-wf CINCINNATI, O.

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. A. HENDERSON
sep29 wlt-wf

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Hairy Mail, Hops, Hogs, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on order, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Tallow,
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Mo-
lasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
oct6 wlt-wf

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Ink,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Papers. oct2 wlt-wf

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
cut to order for shirts and collars. apr19 wlt-wf

NATURE'S REMEDIES
DECATES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR
FOR THE SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF SEMINAL
Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emission,
Gonorrhea, Stricture, and General Debility,
Impotency, and all Diseases arising
from Solitary Habits, or Exces-
sive Indulgence.
THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as
MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who are suffering to
some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps,
are not aware of their true condition, or who assume
a really needed.
For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of
the most common symptoms, viz: Weakness of the
Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head and Side, dimen-
sion of Sight, Dizziness, and Webs before the Eyes, Fal-
laciousness of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory,
Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirit, Aversion
to Society, Self-Distrust, Timidity, etc. For
each and all of the above symptoms, these remedies
will be found a "Sovereign Balm."
These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A
box of Bitters, a box of Nervous Tonic Pills, and a
box of Female Tonic Pills, all of which have impor-
tant effects to perform, and should be used together
in every case. Their superiority over other modes
of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:
1. They diminish the violence of sexual excite-
ment.
2. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal
emissions.
3. They remove local weakness, causing the or-
gans to assume their natural tone and vigor.
4. They strengthen the constitution by overcom-
ing nervous debility and general weakness.
5. They enliven the spirits, which are usually
depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the
system.
6. By their invigorating properties they restore
the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-
hood.
7. They cure when all other means have failed.
8. They contain no Mercury, no Opium, nor any-
thing that can in any event prove injurious.
9. They are easy and pleasant to use, and will
not interfere with the patient's usual business or plea-
sure.
10. They can be used without suspicion, or knowl-
edge of even a room-mate.
11. That they may come within the reach of all, we
have reduced the price of the Female Tonic Pills, and
the Pills at 50 cents per box each. In ordering
by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in
stamp should be enclosed.
LADIES in want of a safe and effec-
tual remedy for Irregularities, Suppres-
sion of the Menstrual Period, or other female
affections, to their sex, should use DR. GATES'
FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR. Price by
mail, \$1 and one stamp.
CAUTION—These Pills should not be
used during pregnancy, as miscarriage will be the
consequence.
LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any
other humane and reasonable cause, deem it neces-
sary to avoid an increase of family, can do so without
incurring danger to health or constitution by the
use of M. La Grange's French Preventive Pow-
ders. Price, by mail, \$1 and two stamps.
These Powders can only be obtained by addressing
the General Agents, as below.
Send for Dr. GATES' Private Medical Treatise on
Secret Diseases. Price ten cents.
Address
H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents,
feb7 wlt-wf Louisville, Ky.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,
late graduate of the P. M. College of Ohio. The
Doctor studied the science of medicine under my
supervision, and graduated at the above institution
with the highest honors of the class of 1860. Persons
calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to
his medical skill; and he can be found at all times,
except when professionally engaged, at our office,
five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
pike. mar7 wlt-wf B. C. SNEDAKER.

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's Friend.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.
WE ask the attention of the trade and the pub-
lic to this long and unequalled
FAMILY MEDICINE.

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach,
and General Debility, Indigestion, Colic, Diar-
rhea, Cholera, &c., &c.

Sore Throat and Diphtheria
Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mix-
ture of Pain Killer and water.

And for Fever and Ague
There is nothing better. It has been favorably
known for more than twenty years to be the
ONLY SURE SPECIFIC
For the many diseases incident to the human fam-
ily.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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THURSDAY.....AUGUST 15, 1861.

Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.

We had already prepared much other matter for this day's Yeoman; but we cheerfully resign the space to make room for Mr. Breckinridge's speech in the Senate on the insidious bill to suppress the *Rebellion*, as the upstart minions of Lincoln, the Usurper, diplytantly term the great Revolution for the defense of American Liberty and Independence. This speech is a fit companion of the same author's grand speech, already published in the Yeoman, against the usurpations of the perfidious tyrant who, in his Inaugural on the 4th of March, hypocritically said his oath of office was registered in Heaven. If that oath was registered in Heaven, its violation will be punished in Hell; for no sooner was the perfidious tyrant enthroned in his office, than he audaciously violated the Constitution and demanded of a subservient Congress a bill of indemnity for admitted violations of Constitution and law; and many eager sycophants in Congress shamed the character of representatives, legislators, and freemen, by giving the required votes.

Mr. Breckinridge, by his speeches during the late session of Congress, immortalized himself. The principles and policy announced in those speeches, are founded on the eternal basis of truth, justice, and humanity. He may be denounced by the unscrupulous lickspittles of power, but no man of character will dare assail his arguments. They are as impregnable as the rock-ribbed mountains. If Breckinridge had never done anything else for his country and his fame, his speeches at the late session of Congress, bold, brave, defiant, eloquent, logical, and withal, courteous and decorous, would make his name immortal. As he said himself to the Lincoln mob at Baltimore—"You may hiss me now; but your children will bless me"—and so it will be.

One cannot read these honest and brave utterances of a true and intrepid mind, without remembering Burke's grand speech on conciliation with America. The same fire, the same patriotism, the same philosophical spirit, and the same eloquence, pervade the efforts of the greatest of British Whigs and the greatest of American Democrats.

The Usurper not Indemnified, but Created Military Dictator.

We believe—but do not feel certain—that the act approving and confirming the unconstitutional acts of Lincoln, which passed the House of Representatives, failed to pass the Senate. But what if it passed both Houses? Is it competent for Congress to legalize unconstitutional acts of the Executive? The proposition is preposterous and monstrous. No *ex post facto* act can make a past act legal which at the time of its performance was illegal. Nor, even, (since the time of the English Revolution of 1688,) is a bill of indemnity valid. If a King, President, or Governor, violate the Constitution, no bill of indemnity, no act approving and confirming his usurpations, can shield him from impeachment; and if the House of Representatives, which passed such an act, had been honest and true to the Constitution, it would, instead, have voted the impeachment of Abe Lincoln, and an honest Senate would have tried and convicted him, and expelled him from office. Bills of indemnity, at this time of day! The Legislature to meet a month hence, might as well pass an act exempting a murderer or robber from punishment for murder and robbery committed a year ago. But we live in an inverted age. We are reneited, backward, to the times and the tyranny of the Stuarts. Neither Charles, who lost his head on the scaffold, nor James, whom the people of England chased from his realm, and treated his flight as an abdication, ever perpetrated so great violations of the Constitution and of the rights of freemen, as this perfidious Usurper, Abe Lincoln, who rules the land as a Military Dictator.

But if Congress did not, and legally, could not, indemnify the Usurper for his violations of Constitution and law, they have done, what is just about equally infamous to themselves and equally injurious to the country. They have invested him with powers which virtually make him a Military Dictator, with little or no restraint upon his action but his own wanton, willful, wicked, tyrannical will. But for all this a day of terrible reckoning will come; and we be to all the actors who have thus conspired against human liberty and roused the wrath and resentment of a lion-like, injured people.

We have heretofore given Mr. Crittenden credit for respectable acquisitions as a lawyer and historian. But the resolution which he induced the Black Republican House of Representatives to pass, in relation to the origin and objects of this infernal war, satisfies us that he knows little of law or history, and cares as little for either. For by that resolution it is plain that he has not learned the origin of the war, and that he cannot distinguish between a local insurrection and a national revolution. The distinction is very broad and vital, deeply rooted in our constitution; but Mr. Crittenden considers the universal uprising of the South as a mere riot or local insurrection, to be quelled like a mob.

SHERMAN'S BATTERY.—No fact relating to the battle of Manassas is better established than that Sherman's battery was captured and is now in possession of the Confederates. The mortifying fact, however, is attempted to be denied or concealed by the assertion that Sherman's battery is safe in Washington. But the statement is made in the spirit of discreditable trickery, wholly unworthy of men of character. The truth is, that now cannons were furnished for Sherman's battery after the capture of the old ones; and it is this new battery that is now safe in Washington. Let it be sent to Manassas, and it will have to be renewed again from the Navy Yard.

Kentucky Neutrality.

If Union troops are mustering in the counties of Kentucky near the Cumberland Gap, it is to defend Kentucky soil from invasion, and not to invade the soil of Tennessee. Whatever the secession organs may say or insinuate to the contrary is beyond all question false. Our secessionists would heartily rejoice at an invasion of Tennessee, but the Union men of this State would condemn it as an act of insanity.—*Louisville Journal*.

Why does the Journal put an "if" in the above paragraph? It is beyond all question that Lincoln troops are gathering for some purpose. Will the Journal tell us what?

Tennessee has neither desire nor design to invade Kentucky. She has no earthly motive to do so, and every earthly motive to abstain. The Journal does not believe she has any such purpose in view. She has in every form manifested the most scrupulous respect for our neutrality.

But if we suffer Lincoln to violate our neutrality, can we expect Tennessee to observe it? If we suffer Lincoln to march his forces over our State to attack Tennessee, with what consistency can we object to Tennessee meeting and repelling the invaders wherever she can assail them most effectually? And what is the difference between suffering Northern troops to march over our soil against Tennessee, and suffering encampments in Kentucky to protect the march of such forces? To Tennessee there is no difference. Either the encampments must be broken up, or we may look out for invasion from Tennessee. If those encampments are really intended merely to repel invasion, we have nothing to object. But we demand of the Journal to say whether they will repel invasion alike from North and South? If so, we say amen. But if they are only to repel Tennessee forces, and to protect Northern forces moving against Tennessee, we say it is a violation of Kentucky neutrality and a gross breach of honor, which the State authorities ought to resist and resent to the death. Will the Journal have the manliness to give us a frank and candid explanation? Any evasion of the question will be understood by an intelligent people.

Peace State Convention.

We have been requested to suggest the calling a great State Convention, to assemble at Frankfort early in September, to be composed of all men, without regard to former political associations, who are opposed to the existing war and are in favor of restoring peace in the speediest manner possible. We are entirely satisfied that such a Convention will do great good, and we hope every county in the State will send up to it its best and wisest men. Let preliminary meetings be at once held every where, and delegate representatives to the greatest State Convention ever held in Kentucky. The object contemplated warrants the hope that the proposed State Convention will be the grandest in number and character ever held in this great State.

"Grand Peace Pic-Nic."

There is to be a great meeting on Thursday, August 22d, one mile west of Harrodsburg, of all who are opposed to this fratricidal war, to taxation for carrying it on, and in favor of restoring peace to our unhappy country. The speakers announced for the occasion are John C. Breckinridge, Charles S. Morchard, James B. Clay, John Y. Brown, A. G. Talbot, and Jas. B. Beck. It will be a grand gathering, on a grand occasion, and we hope similar meetings will be held in every section of the State.

In an article in the last Yeoman, we included the name of Garrett Davis in a list of those concerned in establishing the camps of Lincoln soldiers at Nicholasville, Bryantsville, &c. Since then, we have been both surprised and gratified by information that, although Mr. Davis was at Nicholasville, as stated, he went there to oppose, rather than favor the encampments. We are not sure that our informant is correct in his opinion of Mr. Davis' views, but we give it out of scrupulous regard to justice. We shall be glad to learn certainly that Mr. Davis is opposed to such a violation of our neutrality; but having understood him to be a rigid secessionist, we did not doubt our first intelligence which connected him with the Lincoln encampments.

Gen. McClellan is reported to have said that this war is to be decided by artillery, and to have called on the government for an unusual number of cannons. An old friend of ours, who keeps himself well posted, thinks the Federal army already well enough supplied with cannon. Indeed, he says he thinks it has already more than necessary; and certainly had more at Manassas than it could take care of very comfortably.

The vote for Representative in Morgan and Wolfe counties was as follows:

MORGAN.	
G. M. Hampton, (S. R.).....	770
J. W. Hazelrigg, (Union).....	475

WOLFE.	
Hampton's majority.....	30
	334

If the States Rights Democrats are in a minority in each branch of the Legislature, they are more than numerous enough to call the yeas and nays on every important question, and thus make a permanent record for the people and for history. In the existing attitude of public affairs, this is all we need at present. The record which will be made by the Tory party, will the sooner restore the patriots to their due ascendancy hereafter.

THE COTTON LOAN.—It is stated in a letter written by the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier, that the cotton subscribed in the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi amounts to \$50,000,000—the sum asked for by Congress.

Secession Paper Mobbled.

BAXTON, Mo., Aug. 12.
At one o'clock this afternoon the Democrat, a secession sheet, was cleaned out by a large number of people. During an alarm of fire a crowd entered the office, cleaned it of everything it contained, and turned the contents into the street. Mr. Emory, the editor of the paper, escaped unhurt. A man named Jones, who made some demonstrations in opposition to the act of the mob, was badly injured, but was finally rescued and put in jail.

Mr. Crittenden on the Confiscation Bill.

The reader will find in another column a copy of the act passed by Congress at its late session, for the confiscation of property and slaves owned by persons in rebellion against the United States. Besides the folly and impolicy of the act, its tyranny and unconstitutionality are most conspicuous, in keeping with every thing else proposed by the war party. These features of this most iniquitous law, are strongly portrayed in the following eloquent extracts from the earnest and able speech by which Mr. Crittenden gallantly but vainly opposed its passage. We reproduce them with great satisfaction, and commend them to the reader's careful consideration. How strange it is—we cannot refrain from remarking—that Mr. Crittenden should advocate the continuance of a war unconstitutional in its origin, and prosecuted by means which his own speech conclusively demonstrates to be in palpable violation of the Constitution! Nothing, as it seems to us, can be more significant proof of the animus of the northern wing of the war party—the purpose, namely, to destroy slavery—than the provisions of this confiscation act. Mr. Crittenden's resolution, disclaiming such design, was a merely declaratory, not operative act; and, whatever effect that resolution was designed to achieve, is confronted and frustrated by this act. Mr. Crittenden was sincere in his opinion, expressed in his resolution, that the war was not prosecuted to disturb the established institutions of the States; but the great mass of his allies, who voted for his resolution, were insincere, as their votes for this abominable act clearly proves.

But we will not longer detain the reader from the admirable argument of Mr. Crittenden:

Mr. Speaker, it has been conceded in all time, I believe, that the Federal Government the Congress of the United States, had no power to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the States. It has been conceded that that was a subject for State legislation only. Does war change the powers of Congress in this respect? It is the absence of all power upon the subject which prevented your legislation. Absence of all power of legislation in time of peace must be the absence of the same power at all times. The constitutional power of this House does not come and go with a change of circumstances. That is a fixed rule of Congress, permanent, immutable and made to govern Congress. Now, sir, if you can legislate in regard to slavery in this instance, and if you can, upon certain conditions in time of war, destroy the right of the master to his slave, why cannot you, upon conditions, in time of peace do the same thing? You do it here because the slave is employed to aid the master in the commission of a great crime, that is, the uniting in a civil war. Could you not apply the principle to times of peace, and make the conditions then? If a master uses his slave to aid in the commission of a trespass, or it may be a murder, can you declare that to be sufficient cause for the liberation of the slave? Why can you not? Because you have no power, by your Constitution to touch slavery at all.

Mr. McClellan, I would inquire if a law which would forfeit the ownership of a horse would not forfeit the title to a negro found engaged in military affairs?

Mr. Crittenden. I am speaking to a particular question, and not answering suppositions. I say, in relation to slavery, that Congress never had any power of legislation within the States; that is for the States to decide, this body and the Senate, by a majority of two thirds, were willing to make that a provision of the Constitution when nobody had ever demanded it.

Now, sir, I am not inquiring, nor am I prepared to make an argument, as to powers in a state of war, as to national law, world-wide law. I am interposing a positive statute, and I say if there is no power to do this thing in time of peace, there is no such power at any time.

If you have no power, there the question ends. Well, have you a power to legislate concerning a slave in Kentucky, as to his rights present or future? Have you a right to impose any terms or conditions on the master, in time of peace, on which the slave shall be entitled to his liberty?

I say, if you have no power directly, no matter what the advantages of the exercise of that power would be, no matter how just, no matter how necessary to the preservation of the Union, you cannot legislate about it for want of power. That is my point. You cannot make a general law that shall regulate slavery, that shall regulate the rights of the master or the rights of a servant in a State of this Union, in time of peace. That will be admitted, I think. You cannot punish any crime in the State that is for the State. It is a part of its interior police. It is the law, and you were willing to put it in the Constitution as a thing never denied. Now, I ask my friend if this bill is not getting around that, making use of a state of war, of a state of things that highly excites us all? In adopting this indiscreet and unadvised legislation, are we not trying, under plausible circumstances, to insinuate our jurisdiction in a manner which on the same principle must apply to place the slavery of the South (and will it not be so understood) completely in the power of Congress?

We have a power in all cases within our jurisdiction to try persons in our courts for the crime alleged against them; and all the consequences which the law annexes under the Constitution follow the judgment.

Now, in reference to treason, which is the crime here, the Constitution defines what it is, and provides for its punishment. It declares that treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them; and that no person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court. It declares that Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the offender.

Now, sir, the crime declared by this bill, and for which this bill is to take place, is treason—treason by its very definition. It is so considered in this bill. It is so considered by my friend from Illinois. This law undertakes to deprive the owner of slaves of his entire property, and to give complete freedom to the slave. The Constitution says that even on conviction of treason, there shall be no forfeiture of property, of any description, beyond the lifetime of the offender.

Now, I ask my friends everywhere if it is not a plain breach of the Constitution that a man shall forfeit his slaves? Whatsoever of property he employs, or permits to be employed in a certain way in aid of treasonable purposes, he shall forfeit it absolutely, says this bill; and especially shall he forfeit his slaves forever. That is the language of the bill. The language of the Constitution is, that no title of his property shall be forfeited for longer than his life. In this, however else we may differ, there is an apparent unconstitutionality in this bill.

Sir, I will leave the matter with this single remark. The act of the House is, in my considered, and so interpreted abroad, as assuming to Congress a power over slavery. If

you can, on conditions, in time of war, abrogate and abolish slavery, it may well be asked, whether you cannot do it in time of peace, on similar conditions of supposed future crime? Are we in a condition now, gentlemen, to hazard this momentous, irritating, agitating revolutionary question? Is it polite to wage such a war as that? I know that it is forced upon you. Your capital is now threatened, and is within hearing of the enemy's cannon. You are bound to defend yourselves, and to defend yourselves like men. Shall we send forward to the field a whole catalogue of penal laws to fight this battle with? Arms more potent were never resorted to. They are beneath the dignity of our great cause. They are outside of the policy which ought to control this Government, and lead us on to success in the war we are now fighting. If you hold up before your enemies this cloud of penal laws, they will say: "War is better than peace. War is comparative repose." They will say, when they are subdued, or if they cannot be subdued, "What next? Have we peace, or is this new army of penal laws then to come into action? are these penal laws to inflict upon us a long agony of prosecution and forfeiture?"

We are not here a band of lawyers, to be getting up prosecutions against a man because his servant followed him to the war. Of what moment is this? What do you and I care? Does it weigh a single grain of sand in this great scale of war? Not a grain of sand. It is among the smaller matters, that are not necessary to be looked after here at all.

I do not intend to trouble the House particularly after the indulgence which has been granted me to occupy the floor at this time. There is much more in this connection that I would say under other circumstances. I have spoken of what seemed to me to be of eminent importance in this crisis. I have said that this bill violates the Constitution, if in nothing else, in making the forfeiture of property complete, when the constitution says that for treason, even for treason, the highest of crimes—there shall be no forfeiture beyond the life of the offender. And if not even for treason, certainly for no crime of less magnitude can the forfeiture be made perpetual. This bill, then, is a violation of the plain terms of that provision of the Constitution; and, Mr. Speaker, if it is passed, it will be misconstrued. It will be construed in the country as intending to carry out an object which I believe is not really intended. We shall be charged with making an anti-slavery war. I know it is not so intended; but this bill will be considered as giving an anti-slavery character and application to the war. It will be considered as especially aimed at that particular description of property supposed to be endangered.

Affairs in Missouri.

We have received the St. Louis papers of Saturday evening, from which we condense the following items of interest in connection with affairs in Missouri. From the following, from the St. Louis Bulletin of Saturday evening, it will be seen that Governor Jackson is supported by a formidable force to repel the invaders from the soil of Missouri:

Gov. Jackson, with three columns, is now marching from the border northward to drive out the minions of the Convention. One column, under Generals McCullough, Price, Parsons, and Kelly, is near Springfield, with 30,000 men, composed of a due proportion of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. The report of a fight between a portion of that column and the forces of Gen. Lyon, at or near Springfield, may reach here at any moment.

The middle column of twelve thousand men, under Gen. Hardee, has already moved from Pocaebon into Missouri.

The eastern column, whose base of operations is at New Madrid, will consist of about twenty thousand men, under the command of Generals Cheatham, Pillow, Bowen, and Thompson, and may move northward in two divisions. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, we state that we are informed that all these columns are well armed and well drilled—and that they have an abundance of artillery, served by the best officers, and a plenty of cavalry.

There will undoubtedly be some hard fighting, but when it is recollected that the country is almost a unit against the Convention and against the invaders—that it is friendly to the advancing army and unfriendly to the Federals—that thousands of men will join the State troops as they march northward—we cannot doubt that Gov. Jackson will shortly sit down in the executive mansion at Jefferson City and exercise in peace the duties of the office to which the people elected him.

CLARKSBURG, Lewis co., Aug. 9, 1861.

Editor Yeoman: Our election is over and we are beaten, but not conquered or subdued. The result is as follows:

Jas. H. Garrard.....	1,123
G. Terry, (name only on two or three poll books).....	81
Martin P. Marshall, (Senate).....	1,202
Wm. T. Casto, (Senate).....	200
Geo. M. Thomas, (H. R.).....	1,178
Leidy B. Ruggles, (H. R.).....	246

Mr. Thomas first set out in favor of coercion and the war, but finding that he would lose a great many of his original Union friends, he backed down from that and declared himself in favor of peace and opposed to the war and the war tax. Let us watch him and see how he acts when he gets up to Frankfort. A majority of our people are against this war and the tax, and if our opponents had taken that position fairly, they would have been beaten.

You see that we have gained nearly 100 votes on our June vote.

PRESTONSBURG, Aug. 8, 1861.

Editor Yeoman: Elliott is elected to the H. R. by near 250, and Burns to the Senate by near 500. David May, in Pike, Josiah Combs, of Perry, and Joseph Gardner, of Magoffin, are elected to the H. R.; and we learn that Carlo Brittain has beaten T. T. Garrard for the Senate. We are all praying for the election of J. B. Clay and the South. Rights party every where in the State. The mountain law nobly in this contest. They own but few slaves, but they are for the constitutional rights of the South.

From Washington.

(Special to the N. Y. Com. Adv.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

There is high authority for denying the statement that Prince Napoleon had an interview with the President on his return from Manassas.

The Washington Journals continue to publish full details of the movements of troops.

The President has directed the work on the capitol extension to be resumed immediately. The White House is being painted and renovated this week.

Letters from Richmond state that Beauregard's official returns of the killed and wounded is 1,470.

The Government has sent orders to Cincinnati directing that Lieut. Col. Tyler of the Rebel army, who was arrested in that city a few days since, shall be sent to New York for detention at Fort LaFayette.

COL. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, OF KENTUCKY. This gallant soldier and true hearted Southern gentleman, having resigned his post in the Federal army, is now in Richmond, whither he went to tender his services to the Confederate Government.

Memphis Appeal, 11th.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 13.

The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield, on Saturday last, as forwarded by one of Gen. Lyon's Aid-de-camps to Gen. Fremont.

Gen. Lyon, in three columns, under himself, Gen. Seigel, and Maj. Surges, of the cavalry, attacked the enemy at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe.

Our loss is about eight hundred killed and wounded.

Gen. Lyon was killed in the charge at the head of his column.

Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards. The muster rolls reported taken from the enemy gives his strength at 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, with Texas Rangers, and Cherokee half-breeds.

The loss of the enemy is reported heavy, including Generals McCullough and Price. This statement is corroborated by the prisoners.

Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action. Gen. Seigel left one gun on the field and retreated to Springfield with a large number of prisoners. At three o'clock on the morning of the 11th he continued his retreat upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and \$25,000 in specie from the Springfield bank.

The following is a verbal report taken from the special messenger who brought the dispatches to Gen. Fremont:

Early on Saturday morning Gen. Lyon marched out of Springfield to give the enemy battle. He came up to him on Davis creek, between the Prairie, a few miles southwest of Springfield, where he had taken a strong position on rolling ground.

At twenty minutes past six o'clock in the morning, Gen. Lyon fired the first gun, when the battle immediately began. Severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Capt. Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back towards their encampment on Wilson's Creek.

Gen. Lyon's cavalry, posted on the enemy's left flank, and Gen. Seigel's artillery on the right, then began a terrific attack, and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the enemy, pursuing them to their camp, the shells from Totten's artillery setting fire to their tents and baggage wagons, which were all destroyed. The Louisiana and Mississippi regiments seemed to have suffered the most in the fight and were almost annihilated.

Sometime in the afternoon, as Gen. Lyon was leading on his column, his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another, and as he turned around to his men waving his hat in his hand and cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the small of the back by a ball and fell dead to the ground. The command then devolved upon Gen. Seigel.

The pursuit continued until night fall, when our little army rested for the night in the encampment of the enemy. On Sunday morning, Gen. Seigel, fearing the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command off from Springfield, fell back upon the city, where the Home Guards were stationed. Reaching Springfield, and fearing the great numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, General Seigel concluded to fall back upon Rolla with his provision trains, and meet the reinforcements which were on the way to him.

At the latest moment of the departure of the messenger, the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable Gen. Seigel has not been disturbed in his march. Ninety of the rebels were captured, among them a Colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name.

The sword and horse of Gen. McCullough were among the trophies.

Reinforcements are on the way from Rolla, and Gen. Seigel and his army may be considered safe.

In consequence of recent special trains on the southwest branch, and extensive preparations here for sending reinforcements to Gen. Seigel, no trains came from Rolla to-night, hence nothing further has been received from Springfield.

The Police office has been taken possession of by the U. S. authorities, and special orders issued to the Police and Home Guards, under arms at various armories, to be prepared for any emergency. The city is quiet now, and no apprehensions of a disturbance is felt. It is understood that Gen. Fremont will declare martial law.

A loan of \$250,000 was effected from our banks to-day by Gen. Fremont.

Heavy siege guns are being mounted so as to command approaches to the city.

It is stated that Seigel would have lost another gun had he not compelled the prisoners to drag it off the field.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CLARKSBURG, Aug. 12.

The reports in circulation about a battle between Gauley's bridge; the capture of General Wise, and the placing of Gen. Cox under arrest, are alike absurdly false.

There has been no fighting whatever, undecisive by scouts, for the last fortnight, in Western Virginia. Wise and his army are at Covington. Lee is said to be concentrating a large force at Monterey, threatening Cheat Mountain Gap.

General Rosecrans' headquarters are still at this place.

Highly Important from Cairo.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CAIRO, Aug. 12.

Pillow is retreating. There is no doubt about this. A scout direct from Madrid reports his army moving southward.

From their talk, the Tennessee force embarked Saturday evening aboard nine steamers, immediately pushing down the river.

The scout says they talked of Fremont's coming against them with fifteen steamers. They profess to respect Gov. Gamble's proclamation.

Their movements are unaccountable. Yesterday they were thought to be coming north, and had sent word to Charleston secessionists to vacate the town. Pillow is among them, and was the last to embark.

Gunboats Tyler, Conestoga, and Lexington, arrived this afternoon. The Lexington anchored in front of this city, and the other two at Mound City.

Important from Gen. Lyon's Army.

FRANKLIN, Mo., Aug. 12.

A messenger from Springfield to Col. Wyman arrived at Rolla at one o'clock Sunday afternoon.

He reports that the advanced guard of Gen. Lyon met the advance guard of the enemy on Thursday and an engagement ensued, which resulted in driving the rebels into the woods.

The loss of either side, if any, is not stated. Our cavalry had taken up a position on the north side of the Little Fork road with the design of drawing the enemy out. Two companies of cavalry went out at twelve o'clock Thursday night, and seized four prisoners, twenty-three head of cattle and four horses.

Gen. Lyon was trying to draw the rebels into battle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, is here to procure the Government indorsement of his State's bonds, to raise money to equip her forthcoming regiments.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

FURBER POINT, Aug. 12.

The Nova Scotian from Liverpool, Thursday, the 1st, via Londonderry 2d, passed here this afternoon. She has \$140,000 in specie.

Great Britain.—The American horse Starke, won the Goodwoodcup. Wizard ran second, and Optimus (American) third.

The Times, in a city article at such times, will be dangerous for England to have anything to do with the American loan.

Lord Lyons has been appointed Governor General of India. Weather fine for harvest.

London.—Gold continued to flow into the banks in large sums. The bank rates have been reduced to 5 per cent.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says the British Government is now in intimate correspondence with the French Cabinet, in order that united action may be observed towards America by sea and land, as a real conflict is now expected. A perfect understanding is likely to be arrived at.

Remors of a probable compromise in America are again gaining strength in England.

Some of the London journals were speculating on the fate of the American loan in London. The Herald's story article, strongly discommences negotiating at such times, and editorially expresses satisfaction that captiousness and irritability towards England have been abandoned.

France.—Paris bourse was firm; 3 per cent. rentes 67 1/2.

(Special to the N. Y. Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

Garibaldi has tendered his services to the Federal Government, through the American Consul at Genoa and Secretary Seward. His offer has been accepted, and the rank of Major-General is tendered to the noble Italian.

John Bigelow, late editor of the New York Evening Post, has been appointed Consul to Paris.

Gen. Wool is certainly ordered to assume command at Fortress Monroe.

